





NATIONAL REPUBLICAN  
TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES A. GARFIELD**  
OF OHIO.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**CHESTER A. ARTHUR**  
OF NEW YORK.

## TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice-President.

**OLIVER H. DOCKERY**  
Of the Sixth Congressional District.  
**GEORGE B. EVERITT**  
Of the Seventh Congressional District.  
**WILLIAM S. O'B. ROBINSON**  
Of the Second Congressional District.  
**SAMUEL W. WATTS**  
Of the Third Congressional District.  
**TAZEWELL L. HARGROVE**  
Of the Fourth Congressional District.  
**G. W. PATTERSON**  
Of the Sixth Congressional District.  
**WILLIAM R. TRULL**  
Of the Eighth Congressional District.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**RALPH P. BUXTON**  
OF CUMBERLAND.  
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,  
**RUFUS BARRINGER**  
OF STARKLEBURG.  
For Treasurer,  
**AARON D. JENKINS**  
Of Marion.  
For Auditor,  
**RILEY H. CANNON**  
Of Jackson.  
For Attorney-General,  
**AUGUSTUS M. MOORE**  
Of Chowan.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
**ARCHIE R. BLACK**  
Of New Hanover.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL  
TICKET.

For Congress—Second District,  
**ORLANDO HUBBS**  
Of Craven.  
For Congress—Third District,  
**WILLIAM B. CANADAY**  
Of New Hanover.  
For Congress—Fourth District,  
**MOSES A. BLEDSOE**  
Of Wake.  
For Congress—Sixth District,  
**WILLIAM R. MYERS**  
Of Mecklenburg.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL  
TICKET.

[To be voted throughout the State.]  
For Judge—Fifth District,  
**JAMES H. HEADEN**  
Of Chatham.

The Cumberland Democrat assembled at Fayetteville at 10 A. M. on Saturday morning, week, and having got into a dispute about whom they would nominate for a Judge in place of Buxton, stirred up a good deal of bad blood and broke up in a row.

The Democratic newspapers are very much disappointed because no colored man was put upon the Republican state ticket. They are stating what everybody knows, that there has been always more colored than white voters in North Carolina. "The best friends of the negro," as they call themselves, the Bourbons, are attempting to arouse the jealousy of the negroes on this account. The colored voters did not want a colored man on the state ticket, and in that respect have more sense than the whining Bourbons. One of Jarvis's points in his joint address was Judge Buxton has been that the Judge aided the election of colored men to office. They have no charge to cry out as they did in 1868—"nigger ticket, nigger Legislature," in that elegantly polite manner of theirs. Our state ticket is as white as theirs, and much more respectable. They will find that the people will like it better.

That impartial returning board of which Gov. Jarvis and his confederates in the Capitol constitute the whole, and such one of whom are candidates for offices on the validity of which they will be called upon to decide, this model production of the purity and honor of Democratic policy, are said to be, by those who know, not a little agitated at the criticisms which reach them from certain Democratic circles.

The Bourbon press of this state are so much frightened and distressed at the magnificent gathering of the Republican leaders in New York, that they have renewed their favorite habit of mud-slinging and waving the "dirty shirt" at General Garfield. The most congenial occupation which they now have, is to get into the political mire and slush up to their waists and wallow in it regardless of their "dirty shirts" or dirtier vernacular. They will feel worse than they do now after they see the third of November.

## OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

There is no subject connected with the government of a state or county more important than that of the public roads; nor is there any branch of legislation in which the people are more directly interested. There is no better evidence of the progress and civilization of a country than the condition of its roads. That list, North Carolina would hardly be classed as civilized by impartial judges.

But yet, the worst feature of our road laws is not so much their inefficiency as the gross injustice they impose upon the poor laboring men of the state—a class too, both white and colored, who are least able to bear the burdens thus inflicted. Any honest man will admit that these laws are wrong, unjust and oppressive; and yet the Democratic party who boast that they control all branches of our state government, have neither made nor proposed to make any change in them. The Democratic politicians dislike to hear the subject mentioned, because they believe that the rich man is entitled by Divine right to live upon the labor of his poorer brother.

They dared not speak of it in their party platform for fear of offending the kid-gloved aristocracy, and they dare not discuss the question before the tolling thousands in the state. But the refusal of their state convention to touch the subject was in keeping with the ways of demagogues. They preferred to remain in a position where they could enslave these laws before the abuser, and repudiate them before the amiror.

Governor Jarvis has been in office almost constantly since 1869. He has spent in both branches of the legislature, and has presided over both the Senate and House of Representatives, besides being in the constitutional convention. If he is the honest plowman of whom he so often speaks, why has he not remembered the friends of his youth? Why has he forgotten, among the granite walls and shady groves of the Capitol, the many causeways of his own Currituck where his humble plowboys still expose their backs to the broiling sun? As he shall travel this state in splendor from the rugged mountains to the boggy lowlands, he ought to think of "the hands and their overcoats" as he sees them toiling on the highways to make his journey more comfortable and rapid.

But the Republican party has put in its platform a demand for the repeal of these laws, so that the burden of building and repairing the roads shall be borne more equally by all classes of our people. They seek to do justice to all in this, as in all other respects, and intend to give "neither sleep to their eyes nor slumber to their eyelids" until the laws shall be just to all men—the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the black and the white, the proud and the humble. Then and only then will it be dead; and even after it shall have consummated its noble end, its glory will be greater than that of kings and more lasting than the monuments of Egypt.

BUXTON'S CANVASS—COMMON  
SENSE VS. QUIBBLES.

It will be seen that Judge Buxton has found it necessary in order to satisfy his friends, to separate from Gov. Jarvis, only so far as they happen to strike each other. This week the Judge will be in the Albemarle as will be seen by the notice in these columns. Evidently Judge Buxton cannot afford to trudge around for the purpose of answering the quibbles, evasions and tergiversations of so weak and shallow a talker as Jarvis. The purpose of Judge Buxton is to prevent the issues fairly before the people. The course of Jarvis is to deal in a catch-pecany style of oratory, weak and frivolous. The two men are not at all alike intellectually any more than they are in character.

Buxton deals with subjects in a fair, open, unequivocal, manly manner, while Jarvis deals out shovels full of special pleadings and claptrap which is as stale and vapid that it has no effect on the minds of the people. Jarvis too is all the time on the defensive while Buxton is driving at reasonable conclusions and common sense.

It is a new sort of canvassing which the Republicans have introduced into the present contest, and while the case is all in their favor they are putting it

before the people with a force of logic and a conclusiveness of reasoning which is invincible. Such a powerful and comprehensive argument as that delivered at Fayetteville, as a total foreigner, and coming from the Democratic speaker, and once throws them all at sea. As had a case as Jarvis and his friends have, would be fatal to them even in able hands, but when their premises are false, from beginning to end, false in their national and state relations, and weighed down with an ignominious history so black and malevolent that nothing can redeem it, they can have small hope of making any headway in the presence of the undimmed brain of the average North Carolinian.

If the political misdeeds and crimes and blunders and malignant acts of the North Carolina Democrats were to be written out in all their blackness, from that shameless era of 1870, down to the present time, would make an infamous record so large that the whole world could not hold it.

## WHAT WADE HAMPTON SAYS.

Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not let your vote depend on the success of the Democratic ticket. (Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 20.)

The above paragraph stands day after day at the head of the leading column of the New York Tribune. We copy it verbatim. It is not possible to believe that the managers of that great Journal would boldly parade this language at the head of its columns, if there was not an absolute certainty that it was the language of Wade Hampton as it purports to be.

Hampton, however, has set to the N. Y. Herald what purports to be the real language which he used on that occasion, and which that paper published. From this authorized address we make sufficient extracts to show its character, being aware that Hampton is not gifted with any considerable accuracy of logical statement, but is given to a good deal of gassy looseness of speech. We take first the opening sentences:

FRIENDS OF VIRGINIA—I have responded to your call to be with you today, not only for the reason that my heart is united in the cause which you advocate, but also because I claim some right to speak here to you. Virgians. A hundred years ago my ancestor, a Virginian, left this State to fight the Indians in South Carolina, and fell there. Nearly a century later almost every man of my name in this State could trace his lineage to the Virginian. I am here to fight and die for Virginia and Virginians. Do not understand that I come here to dictate a policy to you or to advise you what you must do. Rather am I here to consult with you as a Democrat, as a man, and as a Southern soldier—as one who looks back to the time when he shared with you privations and suffering and defeat in the Army of Northern Virginia.

It will be seen *en passant* that the speaker states explicitly that he "claims some right to speak" there but as explicitly declares, "Do not understand that I come here to dictate a policy to you or to advise you what you must do." He proceeded, however, to do precisely what he announced he would not do. After alluding to the fact that, "we of the south who having been so long plunged into outer darkness, have at last emerged from the blackness of despair," that "you have seen their deputy marshals, their supervisors, their returning boards, the instruments to an overthrow of the last vestige of states rights," "I tell you, my countrymen," that if the Republicans succeed next fall, "we shall behold no more free elections, no more untrammelled expression of political sentiment, and no one of us now living will again see a restoration of the Democratic rule and principle," that the "Republican party is the party of hate," that the "Democratic party is the party of peace, and union" ("!!!"), and he closed as follows:

WE HAVE PUT IT IN THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE TO ELECT THIS TICKET. THEY CAN ELECT IT IF THEY WILL. You will hear to-day from one who can speak better than any other man alive for North Carolina—nay, for the whole south. Governor Vance will confirm my words and tell you that we can carry our states, that we can carry the south, if you will only carry Virginia. He has come, like me to appeal to you, not to forsake us in this hour of our need. I appeal to you in the name of the great men of Virginia. I know that both sides are sincere in this local fight. I know there are honest men and true in both your factions, but whether you be readjuster or fence-sitter, whether you be greenbacker or hard-money man, I advise you to ignore the name of the man that you are voting against.

It will be seen how well Wade Hampton kept his word, when after he had promised that he would not "come here to dictate policy," he, in effect, came out in desperation, "I advise you to ignore the name of the man that you are voting against."

There is much food, in all this, for reflection. This language opens the door to a full view of the purposes of the southern Democrats. How a man who has the antecedents which Wade Hampton has, who was boasted into the Governorship of South Carolina by violence, shot guns, red-shirts, tinsie

balls and all sorts of frauds, can stand up before the world and see such language as he admits he did, is more than can be comprehended. As to the exact words which stand at the head of the Tribune's main column, we all know that orators in the heat of speech say more nearly what they mean and feel, and transcend the cool discretion of the library. But when the revised and corrected edition of Hampton's speech is as bad as it is, we may imagine to what lengths of superlatives he might have been borne without his notes at Staunton.

## NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

Very few people have any idea of the enormous frauds and stealings of the Democratic party in the day of their palmy power. They remember the little steals of Swartwout, the Democratic Collector of the port of New York, who stole \$1,250,000, and then ran away to Brazil and died there an exile from his country. They remember too how in one Democratic administration the stealing on the collection of the Customs was \$11.71 per \$1,000, which in Grant's administration it was only 34 per cent \$1,000.

Even the people of North Carolina remember how that party, which is now railing over its honesty squandered for its magnificent school fund, consisting of millions, by selling the old state bonds, at 95 cents on a dollar, and investing them in Confederate bonds for which they paid \$1.05 cents. They know, too, when they stop to think of it that the Confederate state debt contracted during the war, that is the state debt of North Carolina, was more than \$18,000,000, aside from the ante bellum debt. Do they not also recall how enraged the Democratic newspapers were when Andrew Johnson ordered them to repudiate this debt? They denounced him as an oppressor and the acts as oppression.

But when Franklin Pierce came to the Presidency, and his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky, permitted a detective name Gouge to examine the Subtreasuries which were the depositories of the public monies, he found them in a most wretched condition, where millions of dollars were kept in log buildings, not so safe against robbers as an old barn. Mr. Gouge reported that:

Around this apartment ran a low gallery, constructed by the depository expressly that in case of attack, he might, in danger of being overpowered below, retire above and shower down upon his assailants stone bottles and other missiles of this kind, of which he had provided an abundant store. He slept, in this room, and his gun, pistols, and pikes completed his assortment of weapons, offensive and defensive. In this fantastical fortification was kept for years in succession, hundreds of thousands of dollars of the United States money, simply because Congress had made no appropriation to provide anything better. This was not in an obscure part of the country. It was in Jeffersonville, Ind., immediately opposite to Louisville, the largest city in Kentucky.

Commenting a deficiency, Mr. Gouge said:

"The money there was kept in an unfinished building, in such a way as to invite aggression. The architect had placed a vault in the room, but it was intended only for the safe-keeping of books. It was constructed of thin walls of brick, unlined with iron. It had two iron doors, but only the outer one had any fastening, and that was of the most common construction."

In the transfers of funds from our depository to another, say from Boston to Washington, it would take 12 months. They had a way of loaning out the government funds to the tune of hundreds of thousands for private purposes. There was no end to the corruption and mismanagement and fraud, in those days when the Democrats had their own way. Even in the old times, are they any better now? Can they be trusted now if they were thieves then? If they had the control of the country it would not be a year before these reckless rascals would upset all the values of the country and bring about a general disaster to business.

## THE RUSH AT ASHEVILLE.

According to the Asheville Journal there are nearly 400 guests at all the homes of entertainment in that city. Among them are, J. C. Swann, H. J. Myer, J. H. Davis, O. C. Wessell, A. G. Ricard, Mrs. DuBruz Cutlar and children, Mrs. Webb and her daughter, Mrs. Sallie Poisson, and others from this city, and Mrs. Robert Strang and family of Raleigh. There are about 15 from New Orleans, several from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, St. Louis, and nearly all over the country.

The Centennial Republican Convention. Infatuated Democrats who are studying the Blue Book to pick out the officers they shall claim in the general deal after the inauguration of President Hancock will do well to discontinue that pursuit for a few minutes this morning to read the proceedings of the Republican State Convention in Connecticut. A more admirable example of the subordination of personal rivalries to the general welfare of a party seldom is witnessed in practical politics than occurred yesterday at Hartford. There, as in Indiana and every other central state, the Republicans appear to be shaping and managing their canvass with more skill than their adversaries. Their movements are executed with the precision of veteran regiments, while the Democratic rascals are un disciplined militia. —M. F. Herald

## BUXTON AND JARVIS AT FAYETTEVILLE.

A friend who was present at Fayetteville on Saturday last gives a graphic account of the joint discussion between Buxton and Jarvis there on that day. There were present about 1,500 people of both parties, of which the Republicans predominated. The absence of the Democrats showed the little interest which they took in this ancient anti-Jarvis and pro-Powell town.

Buxton led off in a plain, sensible speech upon the questions at issue before the people, which was well received by the honest company of old Cumberland. These old descendants of the sturdy Scotch settlers like plain facts, well put and without distortion, as well as their patriotic ancestors did. Buxton was among his townsmen and most of them went home proud of the fairness of their eminent citizen, who had addressed them so fairly and without equivocation or claptrap. Jarvis followed in one of his own speeches, filled with subtleties, asking questions of Judge Buxton about such things as making "niggers" judges, putting "niggers" in office, and allowing the "niggers" to elect one of their own color to office, in places where they were in a majority. He did not say much about his vote on the special taxes, but rambled around on Kirk's law, Attorney-General's law, the loose and disjointed manner common to Democratic speakers of the cheaper sort. Jarvis made no impression at all among the honest men of Cumberland.

## Personal.

Ex Gov. Herschell V. Johnson of Georgia died at his residence in Jefferson county last week. He was a Presidential elector and Judge in 1844, U. S. Senator in 1848, and Governor of Georgia from 1853 to 1855. He was also the Democratic candidate for Vice-President with Douglas in 1860, and a member of the secession convention in Georgia in 1860, when he opposed vigorously the policy of leaving the Union. He held the position of circuit Judge of the state at the time of his death.

General Bryan Grimes was assassinated in Beaufort county, by some person concealed in a thicket in a swamp through which he was riding. One buck shot only passed through his arm, entered into his lung, cutting an artery and causing death in about two minutes by internal hemorrhage. He was a Major-General in the Confederate army, and had been distinguished for his gallantry as he certainly was as a most estimable gentleman. The assassin made across the swamp after committing the murderous act, covering his tracks in the water, and escaped.

The gratifying intelligence is received that the venerable Bishop Atkinson is at the Greenbrier Springs in an improved condition.

Gen. S. H. Manning, the Sheriff of New Hanover county, has returned home from his visit to his friends and relatives in Maine, in improved health.

Col. Waddell was caught on the top of Mt. Washington the other day with the thermometer at 12.

That venerable diplomatist, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, better known as Sir Stratford Canning is dead. He was born in 1788, and was a diplomatist of the first rank.

Miss Neilson, the great actress, died in Paris on the 15th inst.

Vermont has sent a statue of ex-Senator Colburn to the National Art Gallery in the old Representatives Hall, Washington. He was an "old guard" Republican.

Ole Bull, a Norwegian by birth, who has been for forty years drawing out from the ordinary fiddle with his four catgut strings, the marvellous tones and the most ravishing melodies, has just died in northern Norway, near where he was born.

There is a mysterious rumor that there is something terrible surrounding the death of the actress Neilson.

Col. John W. Forney, who has been fed on Republican sweetmeats and dazed with Republican gold and honors so long, has kicked heels over head, and is supporting Hancock.

Noble Sentiments. Two years ago Gen. Garfield, while stamping New England, put himself on the following platform:

"The Republican party of this country has said, and it says to-day, that, forgetting all the animosities of the war, forgetting all the ferocities and the passion of it, it reaches out both its hands to the gallant men who fought us, and offers all fellowship, all comradeship, all feelings of brotherhood, on this occasion, and in this condition we will insist on forever: That in the war for the Union we were right, forever right; and that in their war against the Union they were wrong, forever wrong. We never made terms, we never will make terms, with the man who denies the everlasting righteousness of our cause. That would be treason to the dead and injustice to the living; and on that basis alone our position is complete. We ask that it be realized, and we shall consider it fully realized when it is just as safe, and just as honorable for a good citizen of South Carolina to be a Republican there as it is for a good citizen of Massachusetts to be a Democrat here."

Hancock and English stand no more chance than the great American traveler, Daniel Pratt, did.

## The Progress of 1886.

All the states will elect Presidential electors on Tuesday, Nov. 2. All the territories will elect delegates to Congress on the same day.

Alabama will elect state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Arkansas will elect state officers on Monday, Sept. 6 and vote upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the state forbidding the imposition of any tax, or the making of any appropriation to pay the state railroad and levee bonds and the bonds issued in settlement of the Holford claim, will elect Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2.

California will elect Representatives in Congress and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Colorado will elect state officers and one Representative in Congress, on Tuesday, Oct. 5.

Connecticut will elect state officers, Representatives in Congress and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Delaware will elect one Representative in Congress and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Florida will elect state officers, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and vote upon the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution of the state. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Georgia will elect state officers on Wednesday, Oct. 6; Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Illinois will elect state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and vote upon an amendment to the constitution of the state extending the term of county treasurers and sheriffs to four years, and making them ineligible for a successive term.

Indiana will elect state officers, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, October 12. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator.

Iowa will elect minor state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and vote upon the question of holding a constitutional convention and upon proposed amendments to the constitution of the state prohibiting the sale of liquor and exempting \$200 in personal property from taxation.

Kentucky will elect county and judicial officers on Monday, August 2; Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Louisiana will elect Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Maine will elect Governor Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Monday, Sept. 13, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state providing that a plurality vote shall elect the Governor, instead of majority, as now. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator.

Maryland will elect Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Massachusetts will elect state officers, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator.

Michigan will elect state officers, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state authorizing the city of Detroit to aid in the construction of a railroad bridge or tunnel to an amount not exceeding 1 per cent of its taxable property. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Minnesota will elect Representatives in Congress and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Mississippi will elect Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Missouri will elect state officers, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Nebraska will elect state officers, one Representative in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Nevada will elect a Judge in its Supreme Court, one Representative in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

New Hampshire will elect state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and will vote upon a proposition looking to the representation of minorities in corporations.

New Jersey will elect Governor, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

New York will elect the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Representatives in Congress, and members of the Assembly on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and will vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state relating to certain courts of New York City, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

North Carolina will elect state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the constitution of the state—one abolishing the payment of certain state bonds unless

authorized by direct vote of the people, and the other relating to the payment of deaf-mutes, blind, and insane paupers. Ohio will elect minor state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Oct. 12. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Pennsylvania will elect state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Rhode Island, elected on Wednesday, April 7, Republican state officers and Legislature, which re-elected John A. Ambrose, U. S. Senator, and Ambrose E. Burnside to the United States Senate; will elect Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2.

South Carolina will elect state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Tennessee will elect Governor, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a U. S. Senator.

Texas will elect state officers Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a U. S. Senator.

Vermont will elect state officers, Representatives in Congress, and Legislature on Tuesday, Sept. 7. The Legislature will elect a U. S. Senator.

Virginia will elect state officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Wisconsin will elect Legislature and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator.

In the foregoing no account is made of state Legislatures to be chosen which will not be called upon to elect United States Senators.

## HOME THIRSTS.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York in a speech at Newport, Vt., lifted the cover off the pot and exposed the "true inwardness" of Democracy on this wise:

"Let me at the beginning of my remarks say a few frank words to such Democratic friends as have honored me with their presence about the treatment and rights of Southern Republicans, both white and black. When the Confederates had been beaten in fair fight we gave them back their property forfeited by law of war, and their citizenship, forfeited by their own voluntary rebellion. Did we not? Who acres of their broad plantations have been confiscated by any proceedings taken since peace came? What among them is denied the privilege of voting a Democratic ticket because of any word spoken or shot fired in aid of Confederacy? Look this thing squarely in the face and answer me frankly. Reverse the picture and answer me another question as frankly. Do we deal with the Southern Republicans as fairly and as generously as we have dealt with them? No man has been shut by the National Government since the war ended for having tried by force of arms to take the Nation's life. Has man been shut in South Carolina, in Mississippi or in Louisiana since the war ended for simply having tried to vote a Republican ticket? Look into your own consciences, my Democratic hearers, and answer for yourselves. I come not to arraign or to upbraid. You Southern Democrats shall sit in judgment on yourselves and on the Southern allies. No angry word of mine can recall the past or bring the dead to life, but brave and loving and tolerant words and deeds by you and yours can bury the past forever. Give us a fair vote now. Let it only be a honorable for a man to be a Republican now in the South as it was been a Confederate, and then of friendship shall grow above the scars of the past and harvests of plenty and prosperity shall wave above our common dead. Democrats, I put it in judgment on yourselves and on the Nation be satisfied with less. We have freely forgiven those who fought against us. If we are not as resolutely true to those whom we freed or who have since become our allies in peace and effort, would you not despise us? Would we not deserve correction?"

There is a simple pathway out of all this bitterness. There is no need that we should wander forty years in the wilderness of passion and hate. There is no need that all should die who left life in our country. Let it be the Democratic party willing to step back on the past, and simply give every legal voter in the South the right to vote once, and then have no vote honestly counted. In one word, our country will have no more and night whippings, no more no longer, no more issue ballots, no more shot-guns in politics, give us only that a free vote and an honest count, and the cry of sectionalism will forever cease in our Northern positions. Defer to this, and the North will grow each year more and more solid by ever increasing and more solidly impossible. We can ask no more. We will ask no more. Having this frankly told you how, and how simple, perfect accommodation and compromise friendships can come and shine, let us turn to planting the seeds of present politics as they teach our industrial interests and the material welfare of our common country."

Robert Toombs did not favorably impressed by Gen. Gordon's account that he could not live in Washington on a Senators salary of \$6,000 a year.

Toombs says that he could live on \$1,500, that he has been in Washington at \$10 a week with eight hours of Clay and Critchfield for fellow-boarders, and that any man ought to be proud to surrender Georgia to the Senate, and to win and wear as high an honor he ought to be willing to live on potatoes, if necessary.

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